ABSTRACT

The invention relates to the application of kallikrein 11, free PSA, and total PSA in the detection of prostate cancer. These markers may be used for the diagnosis, monitoring, staging, progression, prevention, treatment, and prognosis of prostate cancer, and as indicators before surgery or after relapse. A particular aspect of the invention provides a method for distinguishing prostate cancer from benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).